

BUD

BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN: *n. f.* [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant.

It agrees in flower and fruit with the plantain; but its leaves are deeply cut in on the edges; whereas the leaves of the plantain are either entire, or but slightly indented. The species are four; 1. Garden buckshorn plantain, or hartshorn, &c. The first species, though entitled a garden plant, yet is found wild upon moist commons, and barren heaths; where, from the poor-ness of the soil, it appears to be very different from the garden kind, as being little more than a fourth part so large. This species was formerly cultivated in gardens as a salad herb, but, at present, is little regarded, and wholly disused. *Miller.*

BUCKTHORN: *n. f.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. supposed to be so called from bucc, Sax. the belly.]

It hath a funnel-shaped flower, consisting of one leaf, divided toward the top into four or five segments; out of the flower-cup rises the point, which becomes a soft roundish berry, very full of juice, inclining four hard seeds. The species are, Common purging buckthorn. 2. Lesser purging buckthorn. 3. Buckthorn, with long spines, and a white bark of Montpellier. The first of these trees is very common in hedges; the berries of which are used in medicine, particularly for making a syrup, which was formerly in great use; though, of late, other sorts of berries have either been mixed with those of the buckthorn, or wholly substituted in their place; which mixture hath spoiled the syrup, and rendered it less esteemed. The buckthorn berries may be distinguished whether they are right or not, by opening them, and observing the number of seeds in each; for these have commonly four. The second sort is less common in England. Both these sorts may be propagated, by laying down their tender branches in autumn. The first sort will grow to the height of eighteen or twenty feet; the second sort seldom rises above eight feet high. They may also be propagated by seeds. *Miller.*

BUCKWHEAT: *n. f.* [*buckwheat*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.]

The flowers grow in a spike, or branched from the wings of the leaves; the cup of the flower is divided into five parts, and resembles the petals of a flower; the seeds are black, and three cornered. The species are, 1. Common upright buckwheat. 2. Common creeping buckwheat. The first is cultivated in England, and is a great improvement to dry barren lands. The second grows wild, and is seldom cultivated. *Miller.*

BUCOLICK: *adj.* [*bucolicus*, from *buculus*, a cowherd.] Pastoral.

BUD: *n. f.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou wast wont to be;
See as thou wast wont to see;
Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power. *Shaksp. Mid. N. Dr.*
Writers say, as the most forward bud
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blasting in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime. *Shaksp. T. G. of Ver.*
When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join,
The meanest bud that falls from mine? *Prior.*
Infects wound the tender bud, with a long hollow trunk, and
deposits an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that
causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

TO BUD: *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field. *Eclat. xxxix. 13.*

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a con-
flux, quickly budded out. *Clarendon, b. ii.*

Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;
Just like the flow'r that buds and withers in a day. *Dryd.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for budding horns on their smooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*

2. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young budding virgin, fair and fresh and sweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shaksp.*

TO BUD: *v. a.* To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largest masculine is much improved by
budding upon a peach stock. *Temple.*

TO BUDGE: *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your prisoners
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot budge till your release. *Shaksp. Tempest.*

The mouse ne'er shun'd the cat, as they did budge
From rascals worse than they. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge
For fear. *Hudibras, cant. ii.*

BUDGE: *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; stiff; formal.

O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors of the stoicks. *Milton.*

BUDGE: *n. f.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

BU'DGER: *n. f.* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.

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Let the first budger die the other's slave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

BU'DGET: *n. f.* [*budgette*, Fr.]

1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the fowling budget;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the stocks avouch it. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whose bosom, or budget, most of Per-
kin's secrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His budget with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is used for a store, or stock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the
fox's whole budget of inventions failed him. *L'Estrange.*

BUFF: *n. f.* [from *buffalo*.]

1. A fort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, &c.

A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. The skins of elks and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.

A hend, a fury, pitiless and rough,
A wolf, nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shaksp.*

TO BUFF: *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock,
To have buff'd out the blood
From ought but a block. *Ben. Jonson's Underwoods.*

BU'FFALO: *n. f.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become th' unworthy browie
Of buffaloes, fat goats, and hungry cows. *Dryden's Virgil.*

BU'FFET: *n. f.* [*buffette*, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets, for moving such
a dish of skimmed milk with so honourable an action. *Shaksp.*

A man that fortune's buffets and rewards
Hast ta'en with equal thanks. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

Go, buff'd coward, left I run upon thee,
And with one buff lay thy structure low. *Milton's Agonist.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the son of Neptune, stunn'd
With these repeated buffets, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

BU'FFET: *n. f.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertain-ment.

The rich buffet well-colour'd serpents grace,
And gaping Triton's spew to wash your face. *Pope.*

TO BU'FFET: *v. n.* [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he fo
buffets himself on the forehead, crying, peer out, peer out! that
any madness I ever yet beheld, seem'd but tameness. *Shaksp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But buffets better than a fist of France. *Shaksp. K. John.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luffy sinews; throwing it aside. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*

Instantly I plung'd into the sea,
And, buffeting the billows to her rescue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. *Ottway.*

TO BU'FFET: *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

BU'FFETER: *n. f.* [from *buffet*.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BU'FFLE: *n. f.* [*buffle*, Fr.] The same with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

TO BU'FFLE: *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffing, well-meaning mortal, Pistorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED: *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head*.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BU'FFOON: *n. f.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic postures; a jackingpunning.

No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and buffoons, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and slavish to others. *L'Estrange.*

The bold buffoon, when'er they trade the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with gait obscene. *Garth.*

BU'FFONERY: *n. f.* [from *buffoon*.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit buffonery. *Lock on Education.*

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.

Where publick ministers encourage buffonery, it is no wonder

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der if buffoons set up for publick ministers. *L'Estrange.*

And whilst it lasts, let buffonery succeed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG: *n. f.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.

Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which stinks and stings. *Pope.*

BUG: *n. f.* [It is derived by some from *big*, by others from *bugbear*.] *bug*; *bug*, in Welch, has the same meaning.] A

frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; ge-nerally now used for a false terror to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. *Fairy Q. l. ii.*

Sir, spare your threats;
The bug which you would fright me with, I seek. *Shaksp.*

Hast not slept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it sleep? a bugbear take him. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

We have a horror for uncouth monsters; but, upon custom and experience, all these bugs grow familiar and easy to us. *L'Estrange.*

Such bugbear thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, sink deep, so as not easily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no bugbear is so great,
As want of figure, and a small estate. *Pope.*

BUGGINESS: *n. f.* [from *buggy*.] Being infected with bugs.

BUGGY: *adj.* [from *bug*.] Abounding with bugs.

BUGLE: *n. f.* [from *bugen*, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*; from *buglehorn*.] *bugala*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the

bonatus. *Lye.* A hunting horn.

Then took that fquire an horny bugle small,
Which hung adown his side in twisted gold,
And tussles gay. *Fairy Queen, b. i. c. viii. stanza 3.*

That I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.*

He gave his buglehorn a blast,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

BUGLE: *n. f.* A thinning bead of black glass.

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los of their expectations. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

This is certainly a much surer way, than to build on the in-
terpretations of an author, who does not consider how the an-
cients used to think. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

BULDER: *n. f.* [from *build*.] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes builders miss;
They found, they felt, they had no lease of bliss. *Sidney.*

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple
built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which
had not builders of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes
the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hooker, b. v. § 14.*

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant
To invite the builder, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread,
And, by her greatness, shew her builder's fame. *Prior.*

BUILDING: *n. f.* [from *build*.] A fabric; an edifice.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a mass of publick treasury. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

View not this spire by measure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands;
That fabric rises high as heav'n,
Whose basis on devotion stands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at
Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate
to any of the buildings or statues that are still extant. *Addison.*

BUILT: *n. f.* [from *build*.] The form; the structure.

As is the built, so different is the fight;
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a passage find. *Dryden.*

There is hardly any country, which has so little shipping as
Ireland; the reason must be, the scarcity of timber proper for
this built. *Temple.*

BULB: *n. f.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and bulbs, if you will
remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we consider the bulb, or ball of the eye, the exterior
membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or strong,
that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'REOUS: *adj.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] The same with *bulbous*. *D.*